


President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
(PEPFAR)

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

"There's nothing better than a hopeful society in dealing with the pandemic. A hopeful society means you think you can win. A non-hopeful society says, I surrender. America is not going to surrender to the pandemic."

President George W. Bush

**Information compiled by
The Information Resource Center
Embassy of the United States of America**

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Introduction.

In his 2003 State of the Union address, President Bush announced the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, a five-year, \$15 billion initiative to turn the tide in combating the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. This commitment of resources will help the most severely afflicted countries in Africa and the Caribbean wage the war against HIV/AIDS, extending and saving lives. Specifically, the initiative aims to:

- Prevent 7 million new infections
- Treat 2 million HIV-infected people
- Care for 10 million HIV-infected individuals and AIDS orphans

The President's initiative is a complement to the continued U.S. Commitment to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. It also contributes to on-going bilateral efforts against HIV/AIDS in some 75 countries around the globe.

The Information Resource Center (IRC) of the Embassy of the United States in Madrid has prepared this information package.

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1. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (White House Fact Sheet, February 20, 2004).



The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief **FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY**

"There are only two possible responses to suffering on this scale. We can turn our eyes away in resignation and despair, or we can take decisive, historic action to turn the tide against this disease...."

—President George W. Bush

President George W. Bush has made fighting the international HIV/AIDS pandemic a U.S. priority. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief is the largest commitment ever by a single nation toward an international health initiative—a 5-year, \$15 billion, multifaceted approach to combating the disease.

Through the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, we will work with international, national and local leaders worldwide to promote integrated prevention, treatment and care programs, with an urgent focus on countries that are among the most afflicted by the disease.

THE GOALS

Across the world, we will:

- Encourage bold leadership at every level to fight HIV/AIDS
- Apply best practices within our bilateral programs in concert with host governments' national HIV/AIDS strategies
- Encourage all partners to coordinate, adhere to sound management practices and harmonize monitoring and evaluation efforts

In the focus countries, we will:



- Provide treatment to 2 million HIV-infected people
- Prevent 7 million new HIV infections
- Provide care to 10 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children

U.S. COMMITMENT

- Focus \$9 billion in new resources in 15 of the most afflicted countries in the world
- Devote \$5 billion to ongoing bilateral programs in more than 100 countries
- Increase our pledge to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria by \$1 billion over 5 years
- Amplify the worldwide response to HIV/AIDS through international partners



The U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Ambassador Randall L. Tobias, was appointed by President Bush and confirmed by the Senate to coordinate and oversee the U.S. global response to HIV/AIDS. He reports directly to Secretary of State Colin Powell.

U.S. LEADERSHIP

- U.S. contributions to the global AIDS emergency continue to be greater than those of all other donor governments combined
- Assuming level funding by other donors, U.S. international contributions in 2004 will be approximately twice those of all other donor governments combined
- The U.S. remains the largest donor to the Global Fund and has pledged a total of \$1.97 billion from its inception through 2008

For the full text of the 5-year strategy of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, visit www.state.gov/s/pa/c.

FOCUS COUNTRIES*: Botswana • Cote d'Ivoire • Ethiopia • Guyana • Haiti • Kenya • Mozambique • Namibia • Nigeria • Rwanda • South Africa • Tanzania • Uganda • Zambia

**A fifteenth country to be added soon*

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2. Reorganization Places Foreign Aid Decisions Under One Official J. January 19, 2006.

Secretary Rice names AIDS plan coordinator Tobias as first aid director



Randall Tobias (© AP/WWP)

By Bruce Odessey
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- Responsibility for directing U.S. foreign assistance rests with a single new leader within the State Department under an organizational change announced by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

Rice named Randall Tobias, a former business executive who two years ago launched and led President Bush's emergency plan for global HIV/AIDS relief, to serve as this new director of foreign assistance for both the State Department and U.S. Agency for International

Development (USAID).

Bush announced his intention to nominate Tobias as USAID administrator, succeeding Andrew Natsios; Tobias would serve concurrently as foreign assistance director and USAID administrator if confirmed by the Senate for the USAID position.

"The current structure of U.S. foreign assistance risks incoherent policies and ineffective programs and perhaps even wasted resources," Rice said January 19 in making the announcement. "We can do better, and we must do better."

The secretary said existing foreign assistance programs are too fragmented to plan coherent policy or align such spending with foreign policy goals, especially the goal of preventing failed states such as Afghanistan was prior to U.S. intervention.

According to the State Department, Tobias has authority over planning, implementing and overseeing all foreign assistance spending by the department and USAID -- about 80 percent of all such U.S. spending, \$19 billion or more this year in 18 separate spending accounts.

"We believe that, if we can more effectively align these two agencies, it will be easier to get coordination within the U.S. government writ large" on foreign assistance spending, a senior State Department official, who asked not to be identified, told reporters.

Tobias will develop a coordinated foreign assistance strategy for the entire U.S. federal government, including development of country plans, as well as provide guidance to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Office of Global AIDS Coordinator, according to a State Department fact sheet.

The administration already has acted to redirect foreign assistance spending from an agency outside State and USAID to promote a foreign policy goal. The unidentified official cited the department's Office of the Coordinator for Stabilization and Reconstruction, which has authority to redirect money from the Defense Department.

"We've made some moves in that direction and we hope to continue to move in that direction," the official said.

The official said that, for now, the administration is not asking for any changes in the accounts themselves, which are dedicated to a wide range of goals including fighting illegal drug trade, promoting economic development and building democracy.

NO NEW LAW NEEDED TO AUTHORIZE CHANGE, RICE SAYS

According to Rice, the organizational change requires no legislation. She added, however, she intends to ask Congress for legislation allowing the United States to "respond more quickly and effectively to the development needs of weak and poorly governed states."

Later, the unidentified official said the proposed legislation would somehow reorganize the 18 spending accounts. Even though those accounts support a number of effective individual programs, the official said, "what we haven't had is a way of looking more broadly at what we're trying to accomplish either in a region or a country and making sure that all of the funds that we're using are actually being used in the most effective way."

An official said that Tobias plans to develop coherent five-year, country-based strategies focused on development goals over the longer term.

"We recognize now that development, the promotion of democracy, the promotion of better government, are central elements of American foreign policy and that foreign assistance has to do more than just buy friendship over the short term from other countries," the official said. "It has to make these countries effective partners with us and countries that are effectively able to serve their own people."

Prior to taking on the AIDS relief position, Tobias was president, chairman and chief executive officer (CEO) of pharmaceuticals producer Eli Lilly and Company and before that was chairman and CEO of telecommunications giant AT&T International.

"True development requires far-reaching fundamental changes in governance and institutions, human capacity and economic structure, so that countries can sustain further economic and social progress without permanently depending on foreign aid," Tobias said.

A [transcript](#) of the secretary's remarks and a [transcript](#) of two senior department officials are available on the State Department Web site, as is a [fact sheet](#). The [announcement](#) on Tobias' nomination to USAID is available on the White House Web site.

In the afternoon of January 19, Rice addressed USAID employees at a town hall meeting. Transcripts of her [opening remarks](#) and of the [question-and-answer session](#) that followed are available on the State Department Web site.

3. Continuing the Fight Against HIV/AIDS (White House Fact Sheet, February 1, 2006).

Continuing the Fight Against HIV/AIDS

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

February 1, 2006

Continuing the Fight Against HIV/AIDS In America

In his State of the Union Address, President Bush Highlighted The Administration's Ongoing Commitment To Preventing, Treating, And Defeating HIV/AIDS In The United States. More than one million Americans live with HIV, and half of all AIDS cases occur among African Americans. The President has made fighting the domestic spread of HIV/AIDS a top priority, and he will continue to work with Congress to support effective prevention and compassionate care and treatment.

-- Congress Must Reform And Reauthorize The Ryan White CARE Act. In his State of the Union Address, the President again called on Congress to reform and reauthorize this important legislation. The Ryan White CARE Act is a comprehensive approach to providing medical care, antiretroviral treatments, and counseling and testing for those in greatest need of HIV/AIDS assistance.

-- Congress Must Help States Address Existing Gaps. The President also called on Congress to provide new funding to help states end the waiting lists for AIDS medicines in America.

-- Americans Must Work Together To Increase Prevention Efforts, Improve The Lives Of Those Living With HIV/AIDS, And Stop The Spread Of The Disease. The President called for a nationwide effort, working closely with African-American churches and faith-based groups, to deliver rapid HIV tests to millions, end the stigma of AIDS, and come closer to the day when there are no new infections in America.

Taking Action Against HIV/AIDS At Home

Today, More Than One Million Americans Are Living With HIV/AIDS. An estimated 250,000 people do not realize that they carry the virus. Roughly 40,000 new transmissions occur every year in the United States, about half of them resulting from individuals unaware they are infecting others. The number of AIDS cases is especially high in African-American, Hispanic, and gay communities, as well as among intravenous drug users and prisoners.

The Administration Is Taking Action To Turn The Tide Against HIV/AIDS In The United States And Provide More Help To People Who Need It Most. President Bush is committed to combating HIV/AIDS and his Administration has taken major strides to address the needs of patients and prevent the spread of this terrible disease.

-- Providing Care And Treatment To Americans In Need. To improve and extend the lives of Americans living with HIV/AIDS, the Administration has devoted more than \$74 billion to treatment and care since 2001, increasing annual treatment funding by 45 percent.

-- Supporting Research. To develop new methods of treatment and prevention, and to work toward a cure, the Administration has devoted more than \$15 billion to HIV/AIDS research since 2001, increasing annual research funding by 20 percent.

-- Reducing Mother-to-Child Transmission. Thanks to a concerted public health effort, mother-to-child transmissions of HIV has been nearly wiped out in America.

With The Help Of Medicine, And Their Own Courage, More Americans Are Managing With HIV/AIDS - A Condition That Was Once Uniformly Fatal. The realities of living with HIV/AIDS have changed for the better over the years, from a time when an HIV diagnosis was perceived as a death sentence, to the present day when HIV-positive Americans can live for many years with the help of medications and proper care.

A Plan To Meet Key Domestic HIV/AIDS Challenges

The President Outlined His Plan To Overcome Domestic HIV/AIDS Challenges Through Compassion, Commitment, And Decisive Action. We now confront three key domestic HIV/AIDS challenges: getting prescription drugs to those who need them, testing those who do not yet know their status, and raising the awareness of those who do not know they should be tested. President Bush has proposed a new domestic HIV/AIDS initiative to address these remaining difficulties head-on and to bring closer the day when there are no new infections in America.

-- Getting Prescription Drugs To Those Who Need Them Through The Ryan White CARE Act. The President has called on Congress to reauthorize the Act in accordance with three key principles that would strengthen the program and better enable it to serve those in need: focus Federal resources on life-extending care; provide greater flexibility to better target resources to address the greatest needs; and encourage the participation of all providers, including faith-based and community organizations, that can show results.

-- Fund For Emergent HIV Treatment Needs. The President has proposed to make \$70 million available to states in need to bridge the existing gaps in coverage for Americans waiting for life-saving medications. These funds would help the states end current waiting lists and help support care for additional patients.

-- Testing Those Who Do Not Know Their Status. The President has proposed to direct a total of more than \$90 million to the purchase and distribution of rapid HIV test kits, facilitating the testing of more than 3 million additional Americans. Test kits would be distributed in areas of the country with the highest rates of newly discovered HIV cases and the highest suspected rates of undetected cases.

-- Testing Of Prisoners. Rates of new HIV cases are especially high in the nation's prisons and jails. The President proposes to direct approximately \$20 million to directly facilitate the testing of more than 600,000 prisoners, and to offer assistance to states and localities in developing standards for routine testing of many more.

-- Testing Of Intravenous Drug Users. Estimated undiscovered cases are particularly high among intravenous drug users. The President proposes to direct approximately \$20 million to distribute

rapid test kits to drug treatment and healthcare professionals who most often come into contact with intravenous drug users. This will directly facilitate the testing of more than 500,000 drug users and help increase awareness to bring about the testing of many more.

-- Utilizing Faith-Based Groups In High-Risk Communities. The President proposes to direct \$25 million in grants to significantly strengthen outreach by local community and faith-based organizations in hardest hit areas. These grants would help raise awareness, increase early detection, combat stigma, and facilitate access to treatment, especially for African-American, Hispanic, Native American, and other minority community groups whose need is often greatest.

Taking Action Against HIV/AIDS Abroad

The United States Is Committed To Supporting Our Global Partners And To The Historic Challenge Of Turning The Tide Against A Pandemic. Efforts to defeat HIV/AIDS at home complement the President's ambitious commitment to combat the disease in some of the world's most afflicted nations. Nations around the world are fighting for the lives of their citizens - and America is now their strongest partner in that fight.

-- The President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Launched in 2003, PEPFAR is the largest international health initiative dedicated to a single disease in history. This effort is designed to support and strengthen the AIDS-fighting strategies of many nations, including 15 heavily afflicted countries in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean. The President has committed \$15 billion over five years to support treatment for 2 million people, prevention for 7 million, and care for 10 million. After two years, more than 400,000 sub-Saharan Africans are already receiving the treatment they need.

--The New Partners Initiative. Launched by the President on World AIDS Day in 2005, the New Partners Initiative will establish a competitive grants process for new partners, including faith-based and community organizations, with the desire and ability to help implement PEPFAR, but who have little or no experience in working with the United States government. By identifying and supporting the organizations that provide much of the health care in the developing world, the new Partners Initiative will help ensure that PEPFAR resources reach more people more effectively.

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4. U.S. Marks AIDS Day with More Treatment, Outreach (White House Fact Sheet. December 1, 2005).

For Immediate Release
Office of the Press Secretary
December 1, 2005

Fact Sheet: Commemorating World AIDS Day: *Working With Global Partners, We Will Overcome HIV/AIDS Through Compassion, Commitment, And Decisive Action*

Today's Presidential Action

On World AIDS Day, President Bush Stressed The Importance Of The Global Fight Against HIV/AIDS And Renewed America's Commitment To Turning The Tide Against The Deadly Disease. The President discussed actions being taken at home and abroad to fight HIV/AIDS; expressed solidarity with the Nation's global partners; and thanked health workers and volunteers around the world who show compassion in battling the disease on a daily basis. The President also provided updates on the Administration's efforts to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic:

- **After Two Years, The President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Has Supported Life-Saving Treatments For Approximately 400,000 Sub-Saharan Africans Living With HIV/AIDS.** Before the President announced PEPFAR in 2003, only 50,000 of the more than four million people in sub-Saharan Africa needing immediate AIDS treatment were getting medicine.
- **The President Today Announced The New Partners Initiative As Part Of PEPFAR.** By identifying and supporting the organizations that provide much of the health care in the developing world, including faith-based and community organizations, PEPFAR resources will reach more people, more effectively.

Americans Are Proud To Stand With Our Friends And Partners In Urgent Struggle. HIV/AIDS is a global health crisis which has killed at least 20 million men, women, and children worldwide. More than 40 million people are living with this disease, including more than one million Americans. As those afflicted with AIDS reach out for help, the American people are responding by supporting national and local governments; non-governmental organizations, including faith-based and community organizations; and the private sector.

The White House Will Dim Its Lights This Evening To Commemorate World AIDS Day. Tonight, for 5 minutes at 7 pm EST, the White House will mark World AIDS Day by dimming the North Portico lights. The White House encourages States, communities, and the people of the United States to join in commemorating World AIDS Day by dimming their lights or participating in other appropriate activities.

Taking Action Against HIV/AIDS At Home And Abroad

The Administration Is Taking Action To Help The One Million Americans Living With HIV/AIDS. America sees an estimated 40,000 new infections each year, and the demographics of the disease are changing. HIV/AIDS is increasingly found among women and minorities, with nearly half of new infections occurring in the African-American community. HIV/AIDS remains a particular concern in the gay community, which has effectively fought this disease for decades through education and prevention.

- **With The Help Of Medicine, And Their Own Daily Courage, More Americans Are Managing HIV/AIDS - A Condition That Was Once Uniformly Fatal.** The Federal

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Government provides more than \$17 billion each year to help people in America living with HIV/AIDS. In the United States, some have now lived 15 years or more with HIV/AIDS. Due to domestic treatment and prevention efforts, HIV/AIDS is becoming more of a long-term illness like diabetes or heart disease.

- **To Turn The Tide Against HIV/AIDS In The United States And Provide More Help To People Who Need It Most, President Bush Calls On Congress To Reauthorize The Ryan White Care Act.** The Ryan White Care Act must be improved and modernized so that the promise of new advancements in treatments and medical management can help patients with HIV/AIDS live longer and healthier lives. The President today reiterated his strong support for improved legislation which better targets resources to communities, particularly minority communities, where help is most needed.

President Bush Renewed The United States' Commitment To Support Our Global Partners And To The Historic Challenge Of Turning The Tide Against A Pandemic. Nations around the world are fighting for the lives of their citizens - and America is now their strongest partner in that fight.

- **The United States Is Supporting Our Partners Through The President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief.** PEPFAR, the largest international health initiative dedicated to a single disease in history, is providing historic levels of support to the fight against the AIDS pandemic. This effort is designed to support and strengthen the AIDS-fighting strategies of many nations, including 15 heavily afflicted countries in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean. The President has committed \$15 billion over five years to support treatment for 2 million people, support prevention for 7 million, and support care for 10 million. After two years, approximately 400,000 sub-Saharan Africans are receiving the treatment they need.
- **The United States Is Supporting Our Partners Through The Global Fund.** The Global Fund is helping nations purchase medicines and treat Tuberculosis, a deadly infection that often accompanies AIDS.
- **The United States Is Working With Our Partners To Provide Treatment And Expand Prevention Efforts That Emphasize Abstinence, Faithfulness In Marriage, And The Correct Use Of Condoms.** This strategy - pioneered by Africans - has proven its effectiveness, and America stands behind the ABC approach to prevention.
- **The New Partners Initiative Will Expand Partnerships, Including Faith-Based And Community Organizations.** This new initiative will establish a competitive grants process for new partners, including faith- and community-based organizations, with the desire and ability to help implement PEPFAR, but who have little or no experience in working with the United States government. By identifying and supporting the organizations that provide much of the health care in the developing world, PEPFAR resources will reach more people, more effectively.

The United States Congress And The American People Have Been Generous In The World's Efforts To Fight Global AIDS - And That Generosity Is Making A Difference. For example, in Namibia, PEPFAR funds helped a Lutheran Hospital build a new HIV-treatment center and hire 12 doctors, nurses, and other staff. As a result, this clinic has been able to put 1,475 people on treatment in less than a year. In Botswana, PEPFAR funds have allowed two clinics to launch a peer counseling program for mothers, which provides emotional support and helps prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. And in Uganda, PEPFAR funds helped Dr. Peter Mugenyi expand from one site serving AIDS patients to 25 sites in a single year. Today, Dr. Mugenyi's program has 35 sites - many of them in remote rural areas - that provide therapy to 35,000 Ugandans.

5. President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Compassionate Action Provides Hope Through Treatment Success. (State Department Fact Sheet, June 13, 2005).

U.S. Department of State
Office of Global AIDS Coordinator
June 13, 2005

FACT SHEET

President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief:
Compassionate Action Provides Hope Through Treatment Success

"There's nothing better than a hopeful society in dealing with the pandemic. A hopeful society means you think you can win. A non-hopeful society says, I surrender. America is not going to surrender to the pandemic."

- President George W. Bush

For too long, AIDS sufferers in the developing world have had very limited access to the life-extending anti-retroviral treatment (ART) more widely available in the West. According to the World Health Organization, only 50,000 of the 4.1 million sub-Saharan Africans who could benefit from anti-retroviral drugs were receiving them in 2002.

However, in 2003 -- under President Bush's leadership and with Congressional support and the generosity of the American people -- the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief was launched. The Plan represents the largest international health initiative in history by a government dedicated to a single disease.

The Emergency Plan is a five-year, \$15 billion, multifaceted approach to combating HIV/AIDS, including bilateral programs in more than 100 countries around the world and support for multilateral organizations such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

America's urgent action and innovation are showing results:

-- As of March 31, 2005, the President's Emergency Plan has supported anti-retroviral treatment for approximately 235,000 men, women, and children through bilateral programs in 15 of the most afflicted countries in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean -- turning the despair of suffering and death to the hope of health and life. More than 230,000 of those being supported live in sub-Saharan Africa. The U.S. continues to support treatment for more people than any other donor in the world.

-- These numbers exceeded the goal set forth in January 2004, to support treatment for more than 200,000 people by June 2005.

-- Looking ahead, this early success puts the President's Emergency Plan well on track, scaling-up to meet the President's ambitious goal of supporting treatment for two million people in five years.

-- We are particularly encouraged that 57 percent of persons receiving treatment are female, among the Emergency Plan-supported sites reporting such numbers. The United States is the only major

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donor to track treatment support by gender, and the Emergency Plan will continue to work to ensure that women and girls have full access to prevention, treatment and care.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OUR HOST NATIONS

The leadership and commitment to fighting AIDS in our host countries is strong and growing. U.S. government field staff work closely with partners and friends to implement each host nation's vision for fighting HIV/AIDS. The Emergency Plan is committed to working with national strategies to build capacity in-country: over 80% of our partners are indigenous organizations.

Success is possible due to the leadership and dedication of the governmental and non-governmental sectors in host nations. The country-by country results released today (see chart) were achieved by the work of talented and dedicated people in-country, including faith-based and other humanitarian organizations. The President's Emergency Plan is strongly dedicated to supporting their efforts.

TREATMENT RESULTS

Focus Country	Number of people receiving U.S.-supported treatment as of March 30, 2005
Botswana	20,000
Cote d'Ivoire	2,100
Ethiopia	14,800
Guyana	500
Haiti	3,900
Kenya	28,300
Mozambique	10,200
Namibia	9,600
Nigeria	13,500
Rwanda	10,300
South Africa	44,600
Tanzania	4,300
Uganda	50,900
Vietnam/1	340
Zambia	22,000
Total	235,000

TREATMENT INVOLVES FAR MORE THAN DRUGS

President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief is committed to supporting national strategies and partnerships with faith-based and other non-governmental organizations to provide the full spectrum of services required for quality treatment. With Emergency Plan support, the host nations are providing services that achieve results while at the same time building the local, sustainable capacity they need for national programs that will support their responses for the long term. The services and capacity expansion include:

-- Trained clinical and laboratory personnel

- Counselors for treatment regimen adherence, prevention and healthy living
- Physical infrastructure including laboratory equipment
- Distribution, logistics and management systems for drugs and other commodities

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

Despite tremendous progress, much remains to be done to expand treatment to those in need. Treatment brings hope that drives efforts in other areas such as prevention, counseling, testing, and care. President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief is committed to integrated prevention, treatment and care -- no one piece can stand alone.

-- We are committed to prevention. Our goal is to save lives before they are ever infected with the virus. In 2004, 14,000 people were newly infected with HIV/AIDS around the world every day. The Emergency Plan will issue a program update on prevention activities, including behavior change approaches, Mother-to-Child prevention activities, and safe blood and safe medical injections programs later this month.

-- We are committed to encouraging all people to get counseling and be tested. Only by being tested and knowing your status is it possible to get help. The United States has supported HIV/AIDS counseling and testing services for over 3.5 million people.

-- We are committed to care. There are some for whom treatment is not possible but care can help all those affected, especially orphans and vulnerable children. The Emergency Plan had set a goal to support care for over 1.1 million HIV positive persons and AIDS orphans and vulnerable children by June 2005. This goal was exceeded in September 2004, and the March care numbers will be available in a couple of weeks.

(end fact sheet)

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6. Internet Resources: Online Sources for Information about PEPFAR.

White House



Office of National AIDS Policy

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/hiv aids/>

U.S. Department of State



Office of The Global AIDS Coordinator

<http://www.state.gov/s/gac/>

U.S. Agency for International Development, Global Health



http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention



<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhap.htm>

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Global AIDS Program

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/gap/>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Global HIV/AIDS Program



<http://hab.hrsa.gov/special/global.htm>

US State Department. IIP.



http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/global_issues/HIV_AIDS/hiv_aids_initiative.html



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<http://www.embusa.es/irc>

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